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We can handle an enormous output, and urge that large crops be grown.

PROFFERS PLAN TO AVERT STRIKES

Secretary of Labor Wilson Explains Proposed Law.

FAVORS INDUSTRIAL COURT

Opposes Compulsory Arbitration as an Invasion of Human Liberty—Federal Commission Would Be Empowered to Investigate and Adjust Disputes and Enforce Decisions.

Incident to the investigation by a special committee of the United States senate into the facts of the existing street railway strike in the city of Washington, Secretary of Labor Wilson has submitted to the committee the draft of a proposed bill providing for a United States industrial adjustment commission, which shall act as an industrial court for all of the interstate carriers of the country as well as for the street railways of the District of Columbia. This commission would not have power to prevent the dismissal of employees, either individually or collectively, nor the voluntary abandonment of employment by employees, either individually or collectively. In that sense it has not the power to prevent a lockout.

On the other hand, the bill does provide that the commission shall not only investigate industrial disputes involving these common carriers, but it shall pass judgment upon these disputes by the issuance of orders of adjustment. Moreover, "such order or orders shall specify the date, to be fixed by the commission, upon which they shall become operative and shall thereafter have the same force and effect both upon the employers and the wage earners concerned as would a contract made and executed by and between the same parties upon the same subject matter and shall be so construed."

Machinery for the hearing of appeals from these orders is provided through the federal district courts and circuit courts of appeals, but evasion of the terms of an order through separate agreement between employers and employees is forbidden.

The bill was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Wilson to Senator Pittman of Nevada, acting chairman of the senate investigating committee. The letter says in part:

I have been opposed to compulsory arbitration because I did not believe that any man or set of men should be compelled to work for the profit or convenience of any other man or set of men. All other objections are economic and incidental, although some of them are nevertheless serious.

The first objection cited involves a serious question of human liberty, which no majority should have the right to invade. I realize, however, that when all the people are cut off from their food supply and starvation confronts them, they are not going to stop to consider whose rights are invaded or whose liberty is destroyed. They are going to find means of securing food. They will take the most direct road, whether that happens to be the right way or the wrong way. For that reason it would seem the part of wisdom to carefully work out the problem when no crisis exists, with a view to conserving both the freedom of the workers and the food supply of the people. The other two objections are purely economic and may with perfect propriety be dealt with in such a manner as will best protect the general welfare.

These thoughts have been borne in mind in the preparation of the measure which I submit for your consideration. It is proposed to create a system by which nothing can be gained by striking. Other machinery is provided by which progress can be made. The worker is left free to work or not, individually or collectively, and the employers to dismiss their workmen individually or collectively, but the motive for strikes and lockouts is destroyed. I feel sure that with a measure of this character on the statute books strikes and lockouts would never occur over a sufficiently large area to seriously impair the transportation facilities of the country, and the end would be reached not by crushing the workers, but by giving them a different method of adjusting grievances.

Opposes Women Substitutes.
The proposed employment of women as conductors on street cars in Boston to fill the places made vacant by men called to the colors was opposed in resolutions announced by the Boston Street Car Men's union. "Organized labor," the resolution said, "would protect women against themselves that their labor may not be exploited by the captains of industry who, under the guise of patriotism, hide their real motives and purposes, which seek to deny to those at present engaged in this occupation any serious collective effort to petition for a little more in wages that will enable them to maintain the American standard of living."

Broadens Workmen's Law.
Governor Whitman of New York has signed the Walters bill amending the workmen's compensation law by broadening its scope to include workers engaged in many more occupations than now are covered. The new groups to be included comprise those engaged in the manufacture, storage or handling of explosives or dangerous chemicals.

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RIGHTS OF LABOR.

In everything except labor none questions the right of the man who has something to sell to set the price. The working-man has his labor to sell, and the union would enable him to set the price on his labor. The employer wants to set the price, and we are urged to exercise the grace of submission and trust to the hope and assurance of a reward in the sweet by and by. We are not going to surrender any of our hope of reward in the sweet by and by, but we want to get used to a good time here and now.

A LAST RESORT ONLY.

Suspension of the Federal Child Labor Law Not to Be Considered.

In a recent editorial the New York Tribune has the following to say:

"With some of the contentions of Mr. Samuel Gompers, speaking for organized labor, the Tribune has been unable to agree, but it takes the greatest pleasure in endorsing thoroughly and completely his protest against the proposed suspension of the federal child labor law. As he truly says, this nation is not facing such an extremity as to justify this course. There is a shortage of labor in certain skilled trades and branches of industry, but nothing that children can make up directly, and assuredly it will not produce an extremity for which they should be taken."

"Labor shortage, where it exists, will have to be attacked at first in a number of obvious ways. There will be curtailment of passenger service on the railroads and the elimination of parlor car and dining car service, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has already announced. There will be substitution where possible of women workers for men. There will be overtime work, within the limitations of existing labor laws. There will be curtailment of the production of luxuries, from women's hats and suits, according to fashion's changes, to jewelry and linens, and the workers engaged in fabricating these dispensables will be shifted to the manufacture of articles really necessary to the life of the nation. And while all or any of these changes in the industrial world are possible, it is shortsighted, foolish, even wicked, to talk of taking children out of school to put them into mills and factories."

"The children of today are the nation of tomorrow. This country has entered the war that future generations may enjoy without limitation or curtailment of the rights and privileges of democracy as America understands it. It would be a sorry mockery indeed of the principle for which we fight if the country's children were to be hurried into shop and foundry, mill and quarry, deprived of the opportunity to gain sound minds and round bodies, cheated of the protection by law which the kindest and wisest sentiment of the land has demanded and obtained. That would be bad enough at the worst as a last resort. The country, fortunately, is far from that. It has resources uncalculated, industrial capabilities scarcely dreamed of, without feeding its children into the machinery. When all else has failed—if such a time should ever come—it would be time to talk of suspending the child labor law. Until then the whole proposal is grotesque, monstrous."

TO PERMIT STRIKES.

Senate Reaffirms Privileges Granted by the Clayton Act.

Through an amendment accepted by the United States senate to the Newlands preferential shipping bill "peaceable striking" would be permitted in wartime among railroad men. The amendment, offered by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, reaffirms the strike privilege granted under the Clayton act.

"What right has the senate to say men must work under conditions that may be intolerable?" Senator Hollis demanded. "We have the right to say whether they shall be allowed to use violence in asserting their rights, but further than that we ought not attempt to legislate a man's job. Under the terms of this bill as it stands we would brand a man a criminal who decided that he could not work under any conditions imposed by railroads. He could be put in jail. I simply ask that the senate maintain for the railroad men of this country the right to walk out when they find conditions intolerable."

Senator Borah wanted to know if Senator Hollis did not think it wrong for a railroad man to quit his job at a crisis that might mean the paralysis of food transportation.

Senator Hollis insisted that nothing ought to prevent "peaceable striking" in war or peace time.

"At least we ought not pass this character of legislation without consulting the labor organizations," she maintained.

"How has the Brotherhood of Trainmen got into this bill?" demanded Senator Borah. "I don't doubt their loyalty, but I want to ask who is going to say when some men may prove disloyal in this war?"

Can't Picket in El Paso.
The city council of El Paso, Tex., has passed an ordinance which prohibits picketing.

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WILLIAM MCKINLEY SAID

"What we need to do, is to be prudent in our prosperity, save while we can and be strong if the storms should come—and they do, now and then. Whatever comes, let us be fortified by the practice of economy while we are all so well employed."

Good advice—Let us help you to prepare for the storms, by starting you in with a

HOLSTON SAVINGS ACCOUNT

NOW—this very day.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

TO J. N. GILES

Mattie Giles vs. J. N. Giles
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15415

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant J. N. Giles is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of September next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of July 1917

J. C. Ford Clerk & Master
Atchley, & Bibb, Sol's.

July 14-21-28 Aug. 4 1917

TO JACOB THOMAS

Rachael Thomas vs. Jacob Thomas
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15398

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Jacob Thomas is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of August next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 5th day of July 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

R. A. Mynatt Sol.
July 7-14-21-28, 1917

TO JIM BACOS

Minnie Bacos vs. Jim Bacos
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15397

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Jim Bacos is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of August next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 5th day of July 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master

A. E. Dunsmore, Sol.
July 7-14-21-28, 1917

Abraham Lincoln seemed to have faith in prayer, and how was it that he never joined a church?

During the war a friend asked: "Lincoln why he never joined the church, and he replied, 'If there were such a church whose sole article of faith and rule of life was 'Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength. . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; I would join it before night.' The quotation is from Mark xii, 29, 30, 31."

Who discovered the south pole and when?

Captain Roald Amundsen, from Christiania, Norway, was the first to depart and the first to report the discovery of the south pole. At Hobart, Tasmania (March 7, 1912), the news was reported that on Dec. 14, 1911, Captain Amundsen, with four comrades, had discovered the pole and had remained there four days. Feb. 10, 1913, a wireless message brought the news that Captain Robert F. Scott, from London, and his four comrades had reached the south pole, but that all had perished. Scott's party reached the pole Jan. 20, 1912.

Test Divorce Law.

Chicago, July 19.—The first conviction in Illinois under the statute preventing remarriage within one year after divorce was made in the case of Morris W. Babb, actor, who married Grace Rother, his vaudeville partner, on her death bed three weeks before his year was up. Babb was placed on probation for 90 days. The maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment.

Take Over French Roads.

Paris, July 19.—It is officially announced that the United States transport service is taking over control of the French railroad lines from the port bases to the permanent camp and the front. Tracks are being laid and sidings enlarged. The roads will be manned later by American locomotives, mostly narrow gauge will be utilized.

FROM ALL PARTS OF TENNESSEE

Reports of Interesting
Events Boiled Down
for Hasty Perusal.

Trezevant—The Carroll county court set aside a 10-cent tax on the hundred dollars for high school purposes.

Dyersburg—Business men took much interest in the performances given at a local theater for the benefit of the Boy Scouts.

Newbern.—The Irish potato crop in this section has been harvested and reports are that a record-breaker was made throughout the county.

Chattanooga.—This city was selected over Birmingham as the headquarters of the extension committee of the All-Southern Christian Endeavor.

Jackson.—The trial of Lee McClain, charged with the murder of his half-brother, Dave S. Harris, has again been postponed from July 17 to Sept. 4.

Murfreesboro.—The board of directors of the Rutherford fair association met and decided to hold the annual fair three days, Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

Covington.—Two children of Joe Brasfield, a respectable farmer, who lives near Solo, were burned to death when the home was destroyed by fire.

Clarksville.—During the last week about 40,000 pounds of tobacco was sold by the loose floor houses. Lugs reached the \$10 mark and leaf \$12.75.

Newbern.—The movement in the interest of road working day, Aug. 7, when citizens of West Tennessee will turn out a man to work on the public roads is gaining impetus.

Newbern.—A movement conducted by the Mothers' club of Newbern in the interest of French war orphans, succeeded in providing maintenance from this community for 15 war babies.

Jackson.—The city officers have started their regular summer campaign against violators of the fly-trap ordinances, which specify that merchants shall not only have fly traps but keep them well baited at all times.

Jackson.—Positions have been secured for all of the 25 men who are affected by the discontinuation of the dining car service on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, is announced by Herman E. Warren, superintendent of the service with commissary headquarters here.

Jackson.—With a view to reaching important decisions on the best methods for meeting war time demands, the farmers of West Tennessee will meet here at the state experimental station September 5, 6 and 7, in the annual sessions of the West Tennessee Farmers' Institute.

Knoxville.—Forty-five Santa Fe freight locomotives, costing about \$4,000,000, with a pulling energy 33 per cent greater than the Mikado type, are expected soon for use in the middle district of the Southern railway, of which E. E. Norris of Knoxville is general superintendent. Twelve freight engines of the Mallet type, with a pulling capacity of 15 per cent more than the Santa Fe type, and 48 per cent more than the Mikado, are also coming for use on the Appalachian division in the coal fields of Virginia.

Huntingdon.—The automobile of Robert Thomas was struck at the crossing of the N. C. & St. L. Railway here by a freight train and Mr. Thomas was killed, his wife and two daughters, and Jess Wyatt, who were in the car, were all badly injured. The car was entirely demolished.

Kyle's Ford.—An election for pike bonds in Hancock county voted on by the people for issuance of \$100,000, carried by approximately five hundred majority.

Jackson.—The tenth annual field trials and encampment of the Forked Deer Red Fox club will be held at Crawford Springs, just across the border of Madison in Henderson county, beginning August 16.

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THEY COME FOR MORE

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